The Washington Times.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1901.

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Daily average (Sunday, 20,298, excepted).. 20,238 Readers of THE TIMES who may at any time be unable to procure copies of it at any news-stand or rail oad station, or on railroad trains, will confer a favor upon the management by send-ing to this office information of the fact,

The Squelching of Sampson.

Readers of The Times do not need to be reminded that one of the principal if not the chief aims of the persecution in the Schley case has been to keep Admiral Sampson out of it. The country knows, whether the Court of Enquiry the horizon to cross-examination, even as to the one-sided and contemptibly splie of the careful prevision of the Navigation Bureau ring, notwithstand-We do not altogether credit the re-

ports spread by his friends and adherents, that Admiral Sampson is wrecked in body and mind to an extent which would make it improper and compel him to answer for his share the movement against Admiral Schley, which has been almost entirely designed and prosecuted for his individuni benefit. These reports may be true; in which case it is our duty to assume that much of the recent disgrace to the land. It is notorious in history that George IV persistently hugged the delusion that he had been a participant in the Battle of Waterloo, under the nomde guerre, let us call it, of "General Broch' and in that character he had led a decisive cavalry charge. To the end of his days "the first gentleman of Europe" insisted upon the truth of this myth, just as Sampson has insisted that he was constructively present and in command at the sea battle off Santiago, Sampson's absence.

We are not so sure that, now the danger of cross-examination has been averted, Admiral Sampson may not appear again in all his old-time health friends and the supporters of the ridicafterward, have solemnly asserted his always maintain itself in competition man say one thing when he means another. Possibly if the strict rule of copperization could be applied to Samp son's statements, publications, side remarks, and comments during the past few years, his alleged malady might furnish the key to a fairly accurate review on his part of events with which he was not in any sense identified, and of which he was always in ignorance except as a matter of hearsay.

Perhaps it may be a natural incident of the situation in which Messrs. Long. Crowninshield, et al. find themselves, but it will not appeal to the American people pleasantly, that the Sampsonites are showing a disposition to "run with the have and hunt with the hounds. The Navigation Bureau ring has strugcled, not manfully, since manfulness is not of its canine constitution, but desperately, to keep Sampson out of the inhave disclosed the true inwardness of the plan to keep Admiral Schley in igbeavier than any that may have rested on the sky line when Sampson was be the fleet and weakening its military efpeared to be preparing for a sortie.

cover certain of his official acts, "while) That is about what we expected when come from one-room cabins in the danger of Sampson a appearance a * witness had been surmounted. Same son not permitted to defend himself! Nothing could have pleased the defence or the American people so much as to thank his faithful friends, Long, Hackmade his bed, he must lie in it. Yestergun at the Colon when he saw her in the need was for the institution. Bantiago Harber, that, "after careful The advisability of mission ry work consideration of this matter the Court depends entirely on the amount which declines to grant your [Theall's] re- can be accomplished, not on the good it Enquiry has been, under cover, his for themselves, or the amount of hopeless rum to conduct a prosecution, and the labor involved in gaining any results at results of the effort in his behalf have all. There are some people who seem not been as golden as the prize money inclined to argue that the determina his forum for defence against the record all the more necessary to send people again in many quarters.

and the eternal truths of the West Indian naval campaign. If he wants on he has only in his turn to ask for a bourt of Enquiry. We have no doubt hat President Roosevelt would gladly turnish him with one.

Porto Rican Coffee.

A few days since a delegation from Porto Rico called upon the President to urge consideration of a duty on coffee for the protection of the coffee growers in that island. According to the state ment of one of the delegates, the Porto Rico coffee is the best in the world, and before the Spanish war it sold at a high price in Europe. But since then the sland has been a possession of the United States, many of the plantations have been rained by a hurr cane, and Porto Rico coffee has been saut out of States is therefore, the market to their coffee in free competition with the Ricans themselves, it is said, will not use the cheap and inferior "Brazilian stuff," but the Americans will rather than pay a little more for the superior article. from our new West Indian island. Therefore, the President is requested to recommend a duty of five ents a pound on coffee imported into the United States in order that the Porto Rican product may have that advantage in the American market.

The Times ventures to express the ope that the President will do nothing of the kind. It would be difficult to imagine a more glaring abuse of the tariff does or not, that the Navy Department principle than is embodied in this re-never dared to subject the man behind quest. In the year 1966 there were books beyond the limits of the life they unfair terms of the Precept. But, in duty of five cents per pound on this force or not, they will be given some ing the most painstaking drill of the tax on consumption that would be more feeds, and scandals. The ignorant man Denartment's witnesses, it has been widely felt or press with greater severi- brought into touch with the man of found absolutely impossible to keep the ty upon the poor. The proposal is to greater opportunities will envy and, if real defendant in the trial from appear tax the American consuming public possible, imitate him; if he is given no ing in the record, not perhaps in his eforty million dollars annually in order true colors, but at least in recognizable that the Porto Rico coffee planters may contact will debase and degrade him if sell their product in the United States even cruel to put him on the stand and prices in Europe, was worth thirteen pioneers: the only difference is that strongly inclined to lose patience when seriously confronted with such a re-

If Porto Rican coffee is the best in the corld, there is not the slightest doubt American Navy and to the national that it will find ready sale in this counsense of decency has resulted from a try at its full value. The very poorest distorted and paretic conception of of people may take chemp and inferior the street cleaning bureau, the depurthousehold words in every home in the better and of higher price. But the moderate circumstances, will usually get the very best in the market, if the price is within the bounds of reason. The entire crop of Porto Rico at its largest is not equal to one-twentleth of our annual consumption. The suggestion that this small quantity of coffee claimed to be of superior excellence, cannot be sold at a fair price in the greatest coffee using country in the world, is almost an insult to our people, which was won by Admiral Schley in It is nothing less than ridiculous to as sume that the people of Europe would pay more for good coffee than the Americans will if the brand is present ed to them fairly upon its merits. It looks very much as if our Porto Rican and vigor and with the same old car- fellow-citizens are a little afraid that boy of vitriol with which the public is the people of the United States may familiar. However that may be, up to have opinions of their own concerning today those who appear to be his the quality of coffee. However that may be, and without questioning the ulons pretensions he made in his cluim that the coffee of Porto Hico may Fourth of July present to the Americ be the best, it can be affirmed with percan people" telegram, and in his claims | fect safety that a superior article can

> very substantial advantages here. They can send any and all of their products into this country duty free and sell alread that there may be a secret un into this country, duty free, and sell I them for what they are worth. It is unreascnable for them to expect the American people to tax themselves forty million dollars a year to enable a few planters in Porto Rico to sell their little coffee crop at five cents a pound more than it is worth in fair and open competition.

Some Home Missionary Work.

At a recent meeting of a home misdonary society in New York, a young woman who has for some years been teaching among the Tennessee mountaineers described the work which she vestigation. His introduction might and her conditators are doing there, and it looks as if such work would, on the whole, he of more practical use than the porance of the shore signal code at instruction of Japanese, Hindus, or Chi-Cleufuegos. It might have cast a cloud | nese in the arts and theology of Occidental civilization.

In this school, which is necessarily a hind it during the fight, on the action bourding school, owing to the sparse of the "commander-in-chief" in leaving settlement of the region in which it is situated, the students do all the work fectiveness, early on the morning of of the buildings in which they live, and July 3, 1898, after receiving notice the it may incidentally be mentioned that night before that the Spaniards ap- this is the rule in most home mission ary institutions. The boys bring fuel But at the last came the counsel for and water, and attend to the buildings Sampson, who had no standing in and grounds, while the girls do the court, since they declared themselves laundry work, the cooking, and the "cognizant" that he was not a party in- other housework necessary to the com terested, and asked the tobunal to ex. fort of the family. In order to under punge testimony and arguments which stand the value of such training, it should be remembered that in these he had not been permitted to defend ! primitive academies most of the pupils the only food is corn brend and bacon, with an occasional fowl or bit of game, and that since the development of the mining and railroad towns in this mountain region the people are losing get that person on the sland. That he their primitive simplicity and standing has not been placed there he must undecided between self-respecting prog ress on the one hand and squalid pover ett, and Crowninshield, and, assuming ty on the other. They will not be left his mental health, bimself. But having in their mountain tranquillity; they will come in contact with the outer world, day Admiral Dewey put a quietus upon | and the only question is, how they will the attempt of Sampson's lawyers to in. take this contact, and what shall be tervene ex post facto-the only time done to 50 them for it. If the graduates they would dare to. The Admiral of the of these schools are properly trained, Navy curtly replied to the letter of "E | they can teach others, in their home S. Theall, of counsel for Rear Admiral and elsewhere, and the school above p Sampson," asking to have expunged ferred to has furnished thirty out of the testimony showing that the nominal seventy-five teachers employed in its "commander-in-chief" failed to fire a county. This alone shows how great

Exit Sampson. The Court of will do the workers to make martyrs of

he received for heing out of the great tion of what they call heathen nations battle won by Admiral Schley. It is not to stick to their own religion makes it

to convert them to another faith. This nething like arguing that if it is harder to drive nails with a flathor than with a hammer, there is some sort of merit in the using of the former tool. The end which all intelligent and wellneaning people should have at heart is the betterment of mankind as a whole; and if as is obvious only a very limited number of workers and a comparative y small amount of money are available or this purpose, it would seem that the soney and agents ought to be put where they will do the most good.

In the mountains of Tennessee there are people, ignorant, narrow, ofter emi-harberous, who with a small amount of training might be prevented from being demoralized by contact with what is to them a larger and more wonderful world than their own. They Europe through the beneficent work-ing of the Dingley law. The United cannot possibly be prevented. If they are allowed to drift into the mines and which Porto Ricans must look, and the railroad towns in their illiterate here, it is claimed, they cannot sell state, without enlightened training of any sort, they will become demoralized cheaper product of Brazil. The Porto for the most part, and will add to their parrowness and primitive passions the ices of civilization. They are of Anglo-Saxon stock, but that will not ecessarily save them from this degradation, though it may prevent such a result here and there in an individual. The schools which have been established here and there in the mountains will show the young people among these countaineers what is really worth while in life. They will be given amblions in the right direction, instead of he wrong. They will learn to desire ican, well-built, pleasant homes, and know how to go to work to make them. nearly eight hundred million pounds of find in the little railroad town, and coffee imported into the country. A whether they develop great intellectual quantity would be forty million dollars thing to think about which will be an directly added to its cost. There is no Improvement on local gossip, crimes, guide, no standard of self-respect, such his new acquaintance happens to be at higher prices than it will command victous. These mountain people are on its own merits. In connection with worth saving to the Commonwealth, this proposal we are told by one of the and they need only a little teaching to delegates that before the hurricane the be able to save themselves. They are coffee crop of Porto Rico, sold at high of the same stock as other American million dollars-barely one-third of the they have drifted up into the great tax proposed to protect it. One is ridges of the Comberlands and lost touch with the world.

It is estimated that Tammany Hall and the McLaughlin Democracy in Brooklyn lost nearly forty-five thousand places with annual salaries approximating forty-five million dollars as a result wealthler classes, and even those in in this great army of city workers, but many means just that much loss in office patronage, upon which the Croker orgunization lives.

Mayor Low will have the appointment of the following principal officials imme diately upon his induction into office

Corporation Coursel, salary \$15,000.
City Chamberlain, salary \$12,000.
Commissioner of Police, salary \$2,000.
Commissioner of Police, salary \$2,000.
Commissioner of Street Cleaning, salary \$3,000.
Commissioner of Street Cleaning, salary \$5,500.
Commissioner of Street Cleaning, salary \$5,500.
Three Park Commissioners, salary \$5,500.
Commissioner of Charities, salary \$5,500.
Commissioner of Correction, salary \$6,500.
Five Commissioner, sclary \$5,500.
Three Commissioners of Decks, salaries \$5,000 acts.

ech. President of Tax Commission, salary \$7,500. Commissioner of Health, salary \$7,500.

The patronage controlled by these mon xeeeds fifteen million dellars a year, None of it is now for Tammany.

Importance of the French demonstration against Purkey, Nevertheless, in London It is regarded as significant that the Min-The Porto Ricans may have good not thought that the demand of the Sul-grounds for complaint concerning the effect of the Dingley law upon the Eur | engagement to guarantee the integrity of ropean market, but they now have some his Asiatic possessions is giving Lord very substantial advantages here. They Salisbury or Lord Lansdowns any partic derstanding between Great Britain ern question which might be embarrant has tendered settlement of the French claims in the shape of monthly drafts, chargenble against the Turkish customs. Whether France will accept them or not is another matter. There are things besides money or promissory notes that the French Government wants from Turkey and a mere offer to meet the financial requirements of the s'vustion would by no means necessarily close the incident.

The Isthmian Canal Commission will hold a full conference in Washington next Puesday, preparatory to the submission of its report to President Roosevelt. The Panama Canal Company, apparently, as the Halking horse for the transconintervene in the way of a proposition to transfer the De Lesseps ditch to the United States, subject to arbitration on the question of its value. But it is not now thought that the movement will preent the Commission from recommending the Nicaraguan route. The prominent Republican politician at the head of the Panama combination, with its railway and Suez Canal adjuncts, is not the power he once was,

The British Government has adopted a war to a close. Hereafter all prisoners e an effective means, always provided but the burghers in arms can be caught and that the English authorities hav plenty of transports. The policy spells depopulation, but the practice may fall short of it considerably.

(From the New York Times.) much more seemly for the se ity in the world to choose as its mayor fet Mr. Croker name for the place on After th

The Solid South

(From the Philadelmia Record.) Democrats can always turn their eye athward the day after the election with

Encouraging Signs.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.)
If the Democratic gains in verterday (against extraordinary odds. The Chlougspensible for disorganization in tions. But a close amirysis of day's vote will show that there courseling signs of Democratic

FOREIGN TOPICS.

There are several associations in Japan calling themselves labor unions. These ody, called the Rodo Dantai Rengokai, a fact which sounds formidable and diffinately prove so. At present, however, the united association announces that its purpose is not to fight against capital as or to follow any programme of socialism, but rather to smooth the relations between capital and labor. Nevertheless the lenders think that labor does not enjoy in Japan the status properly belonging to it, and as status, after all, is mainly a question of money, Japan may now be on the verge of troubles such as are crippling the productive power of England. ver, the united association ann

ire crip; England. The rapid falling off in the birth rate of has provoked a discussion which has filled the medical and sociological ouronls, and has even invaded the Chamer of Deputies. In 1874 the birth rate in France was 27.1 per 1.000 population. In 1830 it was 21.7. The death rate has not varied so much during the period named, out has kept steadily near 22 per 1,000 and in several years has exceeded the birth rate. The average has been in favor of the death rate, and the last census shows that the population of France has increased only 330,000 during the ten years from 1891 to 1991. Of this increase 292,000 is in the cities and 35,000 in the country, and as the comparison of the birth and death rates shows, it must have been entirely from immigration. Indeed, one would think that 250,000 in ten years, or an average of 23,000 a year, would be a very small estimate of the number of immigrants entering the French Republic, and particularly the city of Paris.

During the last fifty years France has gained only 3,000,000 in population, while Italy has gained 12,000,000, Austria 15,000,000, Gernary 2,00,000, the United States 54,000,000, and Russia 62,000,000.

There is now a bill pending in the French Chamber of Deputies providing for a graduated tax upon unmarried persons, licreasing rapidiy in amount upon both women and men between twenty-one and forty years of age. death rates shows, it must have been enand forty years of age.

Here is a story of brutal treatment of the Boers by the British which has been carefully omitted from Lord Kitchener's spatches. It is now making the round

The court of Maraisburg, in Cape Colny, recently passed judgment on an im-ortani case of high treason. Martha Brooks, Maria Hatting, Martha De Klerk, Hester Coetse, Tynie Botha, Elsa Van Heerdon, Baby Pretorius, and Annie Hatting, whose ages range from fifteen to ighteen years, were accused of having conducted themselves in a scandalous manner by act and word, of having exresetd their distoyalty to the Crown and aving disturbed the peace of the colony in the day when a captive Boer comman-on passed through the town, when they inbraced and kiesed the soldiers.

embraced and Russed the soldiers.
The principal witness against the girls was Sergeant Muller of the local police. The president of the court enquired carefully whether the soldiers embraced the girls first or viewversa. This the presecuting witness could not prove. Though this essential fact was not established, the court sentenced all the culprist to thirty days in jail.

A land measure of far-reaching impornce, the Northwestern Provinces and Oudh Tenancy Bill, which has excited or four years, has just been passed by the Provincial Legislative Council at Allaha-bad. The object of it is to restrain the rangeity of the landlords, and naturally was opposed (nergetically by the whole of that class. According to the princitenant for Jeffsing to agree to an arbitrary increase of rent. When a question of this sort arises the tenant will have the right to schmit to the arbitrament of a competent and disinterested tribumal. Uncompetent and disinterested tribumal. Un-til now the landowner has been able to squeeze the last rupes out of a provident tenant, and then cast him adrift should he resist further extortion. In other re-spects, the law remains practically unal-tered, and apart from the question of rent, a landbord will have no more difficulty than before in getting rid of an objection-able tenant. Some of the most grasping landowners have been trying to get the better of the new law by inducing their tonants to sign new leases, which would make it inoperative in their cases, but this ske it inoperative in their cases, but this

Kather Wilhelm allows no chance to pass that will serve to make himself and Fritz. To the navy was given Adalbert, | years two miles west of the present and plant in the most scientific matner, seeiing their products at market prices to the Empress. Not only will they dig and plant and greed, but they will have to milk two cown and look after the chickens.

A significant item is found in the Lonboots are on exhibition, and this name neplin, and many other early opper says that they would give much visited the tree with the Indans. better service than the English arm better service than the English army boot, and would leave a reasonable profit to the manufacturer, who sold them for 8s a pair. There have been no "paper" shoe scandais in the South African war-like that which disgraced Kitchener's campaign in the Soudan in 128, but com-plaints about the boots furnished to the soldiers have been frequent. Here is an opportunity for some live American man-ufacturer. opportunit ufacturer.

Northwood House, in the Isle of Wight, which is owned by Mr. Ward, a Ro the English home of the Benedicilee nuns Among the nuns is a royal lady, seventy Among the nums is a royal day, seve years of age, known as Sister Adela She was born a princess of Lowenste Rosenberg, and married the Portugo Duke of Braganaza, infantu ef the ki dom, in 1801. The duke died fifteen ye restore that ancient religious which had fallen into ridius.

King Edward VII whenever he travels carries the Empire with him," and cannot be touched by the laws of the country n which he finds himself. If he were to refuse to pay his hotel hill or railway fare the notel keeper or the railway company would have no legal remedy. In fact, the would have no legal remedy. In fact, the rule applies equally to his Malesty whether at home or abroad: The King can do no wrong. Of course, it is no longer necessary for the King to obtain the consent of Parliament before leav-ing the country. This restriction, which was imposed by the Act of Settlement, was removed when George I cams to the throne.

An epidemic of brug has broken out among the Vientese, occasioned by a tent of one of their architects. This gentleman has reconstructed the "Theatre the Wien, the old home of comic operand added to it a magnificent new hore and added to it a magnificent new hotel, restaurant, and cabe, with a rapidity imprached in Vienna-that is to say in about three months. For this purpose he found it necessary to add fifty-two nights to the long tabor of the dayline. Next after the impurial opera and the Court Theatre, the new place of entertainment will probably be the most pignate recort for oil strangers in Vicona. It is bipoided to offer a bonne to the most distinguished international companies which visit the Kaleerstadt.

Tammany's Doom

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser) he end of two years they will be able ognie, but that is sheen that hope will not be committed.

MR. ROOSEVELT NOT WELCOME, Savanaah Guards Angered by the

Booker Washington Incident. SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 7,-It is quite obable that at the next meeting of the annah Volunteer Guards Battalion of Heavy Artillery the invitation recently extended to President Roosevelt to be

present at the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the battalion, next spring, will be withdrawn. A movement in that direction is on foot and a majority of those who extended the

invitation are naturally in favor of with-

drawing it. This is one of the results of the entertainment at dinner of Hooker T.

Washington by Mr. Roosevelt recently The members of companies of Guards Battalion do not feel now that they can have the President here. His presence would, it is feared, keep away from the celebration many Southerners, and particularly those in Savannah, whose pres-The invitation was extended through

Representative Lester shortly after President Roosevelt went into office. Mr. Lester called and personally presented the invitation, which was practically accepted. The President said he hoped to be in the South about the time of the celebration, and that he would, in all probability, be here on that occasion, Guards were considerably gratified at the manner in which their invitation was received, but since the Booker Washington ncident there has been a change of sentiment.

Officers of the battalion were seen tolay in reference to the meeting next Monnight and its probable result, but they declined to talk.

GEN. MILES ON THE CANTEEN. Says He Has Not Changed His Mind as Reported.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.-General atties, who has been in the city for a day or two, aid, in an interview while here, that he had not changed his mind in regard to the said he was as much opposed as ever to alcoholic drink. He said if railroads, banks, and other great establishments could get along without drinking places the army could,

"The men in the army are from twenty-two and twenty-three years of ge," he said, "a time when they ertainly should not be encouraged in Irinking. I believe in removing the temptation. I don't know where the im pression arose that I had changed my mind regarding it; I have been of the same opinion for the past twenty-five

I believe there should be a canteen, course; a place made interesting and attractive for the soldier. As 25,000 mer have enlisted since the canteen law went into effect i cannot see where it has been as somewhere stated, a deterrent to en-Hetment.

CUP CHALLENGE RUMORS.

A Report That Shamrock I Max Race for the Trophy.

NEW YORK, Nov. L-Rumors regard ing another challenge for the America's Cup are still heard. The latest rumor is that William Fife, jr., designer of Shamrock I, and his friends are trying to persuade Sir Thomas to challenge with his old yacht. Two years have now elapsed since she was defeated, and she is eligible for a trial for the trophy. Mr. pul provision, a landlord will no longer is eligible for a trial for the trophy. Mr. be able, as hitherto, to dispossess an old Fife, it is said, is confident that with a few slight changes he can make the old challenger several minutes faster than

It has been suggested, according to the report, that the Royal Ulster Yacht Club name the Shamrock I in its challenge and that a request that the new Sham rock be substituted in event of her prov ing to be the swifter vessel be added. New York Yacht Club members were n inclined to give much credence to the rumor this morning, and they were no particularly enthusiastic over the prope was beaten so decisively in 1829.

AN HISTORIC TREE BURNED.

Vandals Set Fire to the Kloupfer

Cottonwood Monarch. CHICAGO, Nov. 7.-The gigantic Klouphis family popular with all classes in Ger- the United States, excepting the red-Of course, the Crown Prince is woods of California, which has stood for dedicated to the army, and likewise Eitel an estimated period of over a thousand and now he has given two other sons, not of Wilmette, on land owned by Michael tenwood memorch, will try to learn who

started the fire. The tree was the meeting place of the to Pottawatomie Indians, who found room for forty persons in the hollow trunk. Its topmost branches, 170 feet above the ground, could be seen for miles, and upon ion papers of recent date. It is to the its trunk, which is eighteen feet in diameffect that in the office of a prominent eter, were the marks of the old Mackinac show trade paper a pair of American army Trail. Marquette, La Saile, Jollet, Hen-

PERSONAL.

President Alderman of Tulane Univerdty, New Orleans, said in an address at of the Louisiana parish superintendents of public schools: "If I had as many sons is Priam of Troy, though I should be sorth millions of money, I would educate very one of my boys in the public vibools." recent convention in the Crescont City

Owing to ill health, ex-President Adams se able to go to California, as he had in-ended to de.

Gen. Laurence Oliphant, M. V. O. who is to take temporary command of the First Army Corps, vice General Buller, artis army corps, as deneral baller, antil Sir H. Hildyard arrives at Aldershot, is the owner of Condic House, in Perthshire, and is a first cousin of the late Laurence Oliphant, who wrote various novels and courted many adventures. The general, however, is much younger than Mr. Oliphant would have been, His father was born in 191, yet he in only fifty-three bilinesit.

Joel Prentiss Bishop, L.L. D., who died in Cambridge, Mass, on Monday, was well known as the aither of legal texthool especially on diverse and certain phase of criminal law.

The Duke of Hamilton is one of the most betitled peers of Great Britaln. As most bettiled peers of Great British. As Duke of Hamilton he is premier peer of Scotland; he is Marquis of Boughts and Clydesdale; Earl of Angus, Arran, Lanark, Sekirk, and possibly of Cambridge; Lord Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest, Aven, and possibly Interdale, Machanshike, and Polmouth, Daer, and Short-cleuch. He is also Duke of Brandon and Lori Button in the peerage of Great Britain, and hereditary keeper of Holyrood House.

The Hishop of London said recently, In atking of the poverty of the clergy, that Jos livings averaged \$30 a year, and no ewer than L30 benefices were worth only

Prince Henry of Ruess, in Germany pardons" all the boys and girls convicted of any wrongdoing in his small dominious provided the parents flog them in his pres-

Bishop Leighton Coleman, of the Wil nington Diocese, is at work again, at hough just back Tuesday from the Epis

LI HUNG CHANG.

The death of Li Hung Chang remove from China the man upon whom, more than all others, the hopes of the Power rested during the past eighteen months to bring order out of chaos and restore the Government in the Celestiai Empire.

Whatever his faults, it is conceded that he made for civilization in the Far East, and was for half a century the most influential of practical reformers in China He served under four Emperors, and dur ing the period of his service he gained something more of the confidence and respect of the West than any before him and this not only because his attitude toward the stranger was less reserved and less distrustful than that of any other in such a place, but also because certain progressive spirit and a recognition of the possibility of reform in hi Li Hung Chang was born about 1823, in

the Province of Nganhwei, on the north-ern side of the Yang-tse-Kiang. He was a pure-bred Chinaman, without a trace of Manchu or other blood. His father was of the Literati and he received the highest education according to Chinese standards. While the Taiping rebellion was at its height, Li was appointed mag istrate (taotai) in one of the most dis turbed provinces. He saw his opportuni ty and at once set to work at organizing the imperial forces which seemed at the time to be in an almost hopeless state of confusion. That quick understanding of the value of Western methods which ajways distinguished him from the great hody of his countrymen, came to him then and by calling on such men as "Chinese" Gordon, Sir Hailiday MacArtney and Glquel he succeeded in crushing com pletely the rebeis who for years had been doing such damage in those parts that even now after nearly forty years the country has scarcely regained its old

presperity. In 1866 Li was appointed Minister Pleni-potentiary, in the following year Viceroy of Hu-kwang, and in 1870 Viceroy of Chihll. In the meantime he had been enarmy canteen as had been reported. He gaged in the suppression of other uprissaid he was as much opposed as ever to ings in other places, and, although he had failed in the case of the Mohammedans in the northwest, his prestige by this time was well established. Since then, notwithtanding the arduous duties attending the office of Viceroy, he had served at the same time as Imperial Commissioner for trade and coast defence, as Vice President of the Board of Admiralty, and as Director General of Railroads, Incident-

> and Chief Adviser, though these cannot be regarded as regular offices. Soon after he took office as Vicerov. Li fell into temporary disgrace for not having relieved Liu-ming-chang, who was overcome by the rebeis. His titles and decorations were for the time taken away from him, but two years later be was restored to power. He was capable of doing the work of a dozen men of average gitts. "The amount of unceasing labor involved in these duties," says one authority, speaking of his multifarious duties, "considering the minutiae required by Chinese official routine, it is almost impossible for a Westerner to realize. It is a marved how the work was got through. And all the time Li found leisure to receive any foreigner, from a pienipotentiary to a bagman, who wanted to see him on any reasonable pretext.
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> "A marked feature in Li, and one to his credit, has been this readiness to receive any oversite of the credit of the contraction of the credit, has been this readiness to re-Li fell into temporary disgrace for not

ally, he took the posts of Foreign Minister

see him on any reasonable pretext.

A marked feature in 14, and one to his credit, has been this readiness to receive foreigners and assimiliate Western ideas. Always tolerant, always accessible, always urbane, his association with foreigners had helped him to beat down the deep-rooted, colossal objection of the Chinese official world to any such intercourse. And thereby Li rendered the Western world and his own country a very considerable service.

He had not long been restored to power when he had a chance to prove himself worthy of the confidence piaced in him. He concluded important treatles with Japan and Peru, and, in many other ways, he proved himself a valuable servant of the Empire. For many years he was the most powerful member of the Tsung-li-Yamen, and hardly since he came into office had any negotiations been conducted between China and foreign countries in which he had not played a leading part. Frequently, indeed, he had done all the real work in the conclusion of treatles, etc.

In 1880 Li negotiated with the American Commission, presided over by President Angell, for the treatly regulating Chinese immigration. Three years later he was allowed to resign his office as Viceroy and First Secretary, but he took office again in the autumn of the same year.

During the whole period of his service he was constantly burdened with a thousand tasks besides those involved by the performance of his immediate duties. When a matter of practical reform was in question, he was quite indifferent to the traditions respected so much by his

sand tasks besides those involved by the performance of his immediate duties. When a matter of practical reform was in question, he was quite indifferent to the traditions respected so much by his countrymen, but he was too clear-sighted to tread roughly on well-established prejudices by making sudden changes without planning out clearly beforehand a course of action. In his clear, practical outlook he was so far removed as could well be from the average Chinese.

He did his best to introduce railways, telegraph lines, hospitais and modern machinery, but old prejudices were against him and what he accomplished was small in comparison with what he planned. In regard to military and naval defence, he frequently insisted on the necessity of introducing modern Western appliances, but his proposals excited little interest among the influential men in China. He succeeded, however, in founding the China Merchants Fleet, by means of which he hoped to introduce European methods, and I has been partially successful. He established many schools of a special kindmilitary, naval, and medical.

The utter defeat of the Chinese in the war with Japan in 1894 was the most melancholy event in the Earl's career. He was one of the feld, but he called on the best men he could think of in China to take the sled, but he called on the best men he could think of in China to take command. They, however, pleaded sickness and were excused. So the leader-ship fell into the hands of raw and inexperienced officers. The whole blame of defeat was laid on 14's saoulders, and he was once more divested of his honors and authority. But, as usual, he was called an again as soon as his loss was fell. This time if was to carry out the negocitations of prace with Japan, and so ingeniously did he work that he succeeded in dispriving the Japanese of a great bart of the fraits of their victorious campaign. In the fellowing year 14 Hung Chang left Shanghai for Russia to represent the Chinese Emperor at the Carr's coronation. He arranged beforehand a grand

country, returning to China by way of Yokohuma.

He proceeded at once to Peking and was appointed Minister for Fureign Affairs, but at the same time an Imperial ediet was issued, ordering him to be punished for entering the precincts of the ruined summer palace while visiting the Empress Dowager. His energies at Court advised that all offices should be taken from him because of a supposed slight to the Emperor, but in the end he was merely deprived of one year's salary. On hearing this, It offered to retire altogether, but he was persuaded to stay and it was rumored in England that his intentional been overraled in order that he might be employed in the conclusion of certain important business.

In 1828 the Emperor conferred on him the order of the Double Dragon, a distinction with which, it is said, a Chinese subject had never before been honored. It is services at the conclusion of the late disturbances in China are still fresh in the memory of all.

Retain the Philippines.

Retain the Philippines.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)
Public opinion in the United States. coordily favorable to the retention of the Philippines, as it is considered that whatever may have been the merits of the case originally, changed conditions make it both whe and expedit to main-tain American several and expedit to the thet permanently

The Doggerel of Triumph. (From the New York Evening Post.) Dick Creder must find another home When the District Atterney is Travers Je While Devery, Murphy, and all the ring Will be lucky dogs to escape Sing Sing.

Street northwest. Captain Anderson comes of a distinguished Southern family. He was born in Georgia on August 27, 1861. His mother is Mrs. R. H. Anderson, of Savannah, Ga. He was appointed from that State on October 30, 1884, to be second Heutenant, and was assigned to the Ninth United States Infantry, with which he has been connected ever since. He was promoted to be first Beutenant on September 28, 1909, and was made captain on April 35,

CAPT, R. H. ANDERSON DEAD

Former Resident of This City Ex-

pires in the Philippines.

was in this city, was received at the War Department yesterday in a cablegram from General Chaffee, in which the an-

ouncement was made. Captain Anderson accumbed to pneumonia. His widow was

notified at her residence, 762 Nineteentl

H. Anderson, Ninth Infantry, wh

news of the death of Capt. Robert

He joined his regiment in November 1884, serving with it at Fort McKinney, Wyo., to August, 1885, and at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School as Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to July, 1887. He was with his regiment in Arizona and New Mexico to October, 1891, and at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, New York, to April, 1988. He served in the Santiago campaign, and was afterward assigned to duty at Madison Barracks, New York, where he remained until March, 1899, when he went to the Pl pine Islands. He was a member of the China relief expedition.

Captain Anderson was recommended for brevet major, United States Army, by General Chaffee, for marked efficiency while in command of a buttalion of his regiment in the battles of Peitsan, August 5, and Yangtsun, China, August 6; the relief of Peking, August 14, and the taking of the Imperial city, August 15.

THE RETURN OF GEN. GREELY. He Discusses Work of the Signal

Corps in the Philippines. Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, returned resterday from a tour of inspection in th Philippines, and resumed the duties of his iffice at the War Department.

He discussed his trip, and expressed himself as being gratified at the work of the Signal Corps in the Islands. His vis-it, he declared, was a most enjoyable one, while he thought good results were ac

General Greely called upon Secretary Root and held a brief conference, during which the situation in the Philippines and the work of the Signal Corps there were

TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION

Mr. Powderly Hears Views of United States Commissioners.

The semi-annual meeting of the United States Commissioners of Immigration was held yesterday at the office of Commissloner General Powderly. The meeting was called by Mr. Powderly for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to the service, and to establish uniformity in regard to the management of the im gration service, and the application of the rules and regulations governing the game. The following Commissioners were present: John J. S. Rodgers, Philadelphia; Thomas Fitchie, New York; Percy Hensighausen, Baltimore; John Thomas, Que-

ec, and Hart H. North, San Francisco A number of suggestions in regard to he exclusion of anarchists were advanced and discussed, thereby giving Mr. Powthe benefit of the opinions and views of his assistants in the matter, and enabling him thus to embody in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, his ecommendations so far as legislative neasures are concerned.

A BREVET FOR MR. ROOSEVELT.

The Board Unable to Award a Medal of Honor. - + 1)

It is believed that the Brevet and Medal f Honor Board, of which General Mac-Arthur is president, will recommend President Roosevelt, in recognition of his services as colonel of the Raugh Riders a the war with Spain, for a brevet, and that a medal of bonor will not be given The board has discovered that it is preuded by the convening orders from considering any applications for medals of the War Department. It will be impos sible, therefore, for the board to recomnend such a medal to President Rooseelt, as the Department acted adversely n that matter last year.

The board has practically completed its work, and has adjourned until Decem-

Admiral Schley and Long.

(From the Hoston Hersid.) We think we are not mistaken in say-ing that this is the opinion entertained nine out of ten of the American neuntry. Feeling as they do concerning Admiral Schley, they strongly resent the criticisms which have been made upon his actions, and hold that these have been ntirely due to the professional spite of entirely due to the professional spite or his rivals, particularly to what is termed the Navy bepartment clique, made up of officials lealous of the well-earned fame of their hero. We think it would sur-prise many people in this part of the country to know that Secretary Long is the object of their condemnation for his alleged participation in what they believe to be a cruel conspiracy, and that his res-ignation as Secretary of the Navy is de-manded in peremptory tones by a large number of Western newspapers.

anded in peremptory tones by umber of Western newspapers. A Lesson for Congress.

(From the Minneapolis Times) It rests with the people of the tes to teach Congressmen and Senaers that the sentiment for freer trade is bigger thing than Congress. Similar ssons have been given before; similar essons shall be given again. It is not soo much to say that the United States Senate instead of being regarded, as it was at one time, with veneration and admiration, is now looked upon by a large mass of our people as an obstructive body, influenced largely if not wholly by the behests of interests peculiar to indicate a people as a senate of interests.

Can They Keep Tammany Out?

So for the next three years that great American city which has been curse ith an unspeakably vile government for he last three years will be in the hands nest men. It is sincerely to be hoped of nonest men. It is sincerely to be hoped that they will be discrect as well as honest and will so manage affairs that there will be no revuision in favor of Tammany in 184. It has been proved that the Republicans and the best element in the Democratic party, working legether, can throw Tammany out of power. It remains to be seen whether they can work together to keep it out of power.

No National Significance.

(From the New York World.)
ome of the other States there is a eduction of the Republican majorities on light vote and in others an increase of he same on similar conditions. These resignificance. The coming session of Congress and the first year of President Rosered's Administration may tend to sharpen the issues and awaken show party spirit, but national politics did not cut a great figure in the elactions this year.

Thanksgiving.

(From the Chicago Resord-5, -all)

There is no need of a critical analysis
if the causes which led to the overthrow Richard Croker. We can only thank od that New York has been proved to have a conscience capable of responding to the demand to awake and purify it-self of the most fugrantly victors and rapuelous organization that ever preyed upon an American city.